

Today's
Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT.
SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!

CARL HERTZ.
MDLLE. DALTON,
and the

CINEMATOGRAPHE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
"MEPHISTOPHIS" TARGET.
QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE
ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

REDUCED PRICES—
Dress Circle \$1.00
Stalls 1.00
Pit 0.50
A few stalls reserved at \$1.00
Book at ROBINSON & FRANK CO.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [439]

VICTORIA CHAPTER.

CONVOCATION OF EMERGENCY OF
VICTORIA CHAPTER will be held at
the FREEMASONS' HALL, TO-NIGHT,
the 14th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Companions are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [438]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.
The Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANYANG,"
Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at
Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARLARK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [518]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE & NAGASAKI.
The Company's Steamship

"HUPH,"
Captain Quail, will be despatched on
TUESDAY, the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [515]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA
The Company's Steamship

"ONSANG,"
Captain J. Young, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [517]

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Sailing at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
Ports, and taking through Cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)
The Steamship

"GUTHRIE,"
Captain Craig, will be despatched for the
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th instant,
at Daylight.
This well-known Steamship is specially fitted for
Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,
Ice, &c. throughout the voyage.
This Steamship is installed throughout with the
Electric Light.

A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company
to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return
by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION
Company and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [516]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CLAVERHILL,"
will be despatched as above on or about
the 15th May.
To be followed by
S.S. "MERIONETHSHIRE," on or about 25th
May.
S.S. "QUEEN MARGARET," on or about 5th
June.
S.S. "ST. NINIAN," on or about 15th June.
S.S. "CRAIGHORN," on or about 30th June.
For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [590]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID,
SUVA, ADEN, KURACHI, BOMBAY,
COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TRIESTE,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.
This vessel brings Cargo—
From Trieste, via S.S. Imperatrice transhipped at
Bombay.
From Venice, via S.S. Maritima and
Carletta transhipped at Trieste.
Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless
notice to the contrary be given immediately.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be
sent in to the Undersecretary before Noon on the
first instant, or they will not be considered.
No Goods remaining in the Godowns after the first
instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [500]

Today's
Advertisements.

NAVY LEAGUE.

MR. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., has kindly
consented to deliver a lecture upon "The
Life of Nelson and the lessons to be learnt from
it," in the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 18th
of April, at 5.15 P.M.
Captain HASTINGS, R.N., will take the
chair.
The general public are invited.

HENRY E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary.
18, Bank Buildings,
14th April, 1898. [520]

DEVONIAN SOCIETY, HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above
SOCIETY will be held at the HONGKONG
CLUB on SATURDAY, the 23rd April.
Devonians desirous of joining the Society
to apply to the Undersecretary.

R. K. LEIGH,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [519]

"EXCURSION TO MACAO."

UNTIL Further Notice, the S.S. "HOI
TONG" Capt. Austin will leave the
MARKET WHARF EVERY SATURDAY, at
NOON for MACAO, returning from Macao for
Hongkong on SUNDAY, at 8 A.M., leaving
Hongkong again at 6 P.M. same day for Canton.
FARES. SINGLES. RETURNS.
1st Class \$2.00 \$3.00
2nd " \$1.00 \$2.00
3rd " 50 1.00
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [514]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and
other Large Consumers.
All complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London
House, bought direct at first hand, imported in
wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all
intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply
the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on

Application.
PORT after removal should be rested a month
before use. When required for drinking at
once it should be ordered to be decanted at
the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are
true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are
not artificially made from raisins and
currants, as is generally the case with Cheap
Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to
be pure Cognac, the difference in price
being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent
quality and of greater age than most brand,
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY
marked "X" is universally popular, and is
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs
to be superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to
be genuine when bought direct from us in the
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1897.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. CURZON, speaking officially in the
House of Commons on behalf of the
British Government, announces—

The opening of internal navigation on all the
rivers of China in the coming summer.....we
shall be able to take British merchandise in
British vessels under the British flag, not merely
to the ports recognized by treaty, but to every
diversified town and station in the whole of
China. (Loud applause)

Yes, loud applause, because empty
heads make the most noise, and they
speak last who think first. In the same
speech Mr. CURZON said Yochow, on the
Yangtze, would be opened two years hence.
Presumably, until it is opened it remains
closed. If it is closed, how about Mr.
CURZON's fine phrases about British mer-
chandise and ditto ships and ditto flags?
Moreover, if it is worth while making a
special agreement about the opening of
Yochow, presumably the thousand-and-one
other riverside towns which are not
specially agreed to be opened will remain
closed. The two sections of the
contract contradict each other; and if
past experience is to be any criterion, the
anti-British and anti-progressive interpreta-
tion is the one which will prevail, under
the benevolent influence of mandarins
with the bland approval of the British
Consular Sinophile Service.

The Daily Press publishes editorially a
sort of apology for the Government
officials who have allowed the Colony to
drift into such a hideously unhealthy con-
dition and have then eased their consciences
by attacking the sanitary service of Macao.
Our morning contemporary does us the
honour of quoting the Telegraph and saying
that, while we express a view that is widely
entertained, our demand that the Colony be
"rendered uninhabitable to bacteria" is
meaningless and impossible. Let us
admit that it is impossible to attain com-
plete perfection; granting that (which
should go without saying) we mean that the
sanitary authorities in Hongkong should
aim at making the place a less
fertile nursery for disease-germs, rather
than hope to escape pestilence by setting
up barriers against the introduction of
germs from other places. If Hongkong
could be entirely cut off from the rest of
the world, we still have disease enough
and to spare, disease of our own making,
germinating in every street and alley-way
of the town. To-day, again, our reporter
has been among the search-parties, and has
found tons and tons of filth that would
never have been allowed to accumulate
if Hongkong had a Sanitary Board worth
the name, a Health Officer up to the mark,
and a Colonial Surgeon with a practical
instead of an official mind. Is the person-
ality of the responsible individual is an im-
portant factor. It is desirable to avoid
reminiscence or polemical discussion, in
face of a danger that may be as ruinous
to Hongkong as to Bombay; but first and
foremost it is necessary to insist on one
basic of operations, one plan of campaign,
one ruling principle. The ruling principle
in fighting the ever-imminent danger of
epidemics in Hongkong is that Hong-
kong must be cleansed, or else Hong-
kong will continue unwholesome. Is that a
meaningless expression? Is that an im-
possibility? The sewage that flows over
Queen's Road Central, opposite the door
of the principal hotel, to disgust visitors
from all the world—this must be stopped.
Is that meaningless or impossible? The
revolving rookeries in D'Aguiar Street
should be cleansed, not merely when the
plague is rife, but regularly in times of
security. Is that meaningless? Is it im-
possible? The Sanitary Staff should
send cleansing parties in the known
nurseries of disease, the poorest and most
pestiferous parts of the town, not after but
before the outbreak of epidemic. Is that
sufficiently plain and practical?

Inspection of all Chinese coming to the
Colony is impossible, and would be in-
effective if possible, for a coolie may
appear in perfect health one day and die of
plague next day. The period of incuba-
tion of bubonic plague is about nine
days. The health of the coolies may be
tested as far as science knows how
to test it, but it is impossible to
examine their clothing and chattels for
disease-germs. We can build a wall up
into the sky to keep the Kowloon City
people from coming here, but we cannot
stop the wind from blowing. We can
station gunboats and police pinnaces to
stop all vessels coming here from
Canton and Macao and Chinese Sam-
sulpo, but we cannot stop the tide
from flowing. And as long as the
winds blow and the tides flow, a single
stray microbe may come and find a happy
hunting-ground in Hongkong, the Isle of
Fragrant Streams and fearfully fragrant
smells. Even if we could turn the tides
and wait the winds away, Hongkong still
has a putrid atmosphere of its own, fully
qualified to create as much disease as ever
we can import. Let Hongkong first be
cleansed; not only the drains, but the
houses and stairways and passages and
subterranean chambers of Chinatown.
Then, and not until then, will it be time to
attend to Macao and the remainder of
the universe.

We have received a long letter in de-
fence of the Hook Goons, late keepers of
the "Grand Hotel," a notoriously dis-
reputable establishment which the Justices
have now refused to tolerate as a public
house any longer, even under respectable
management. We prefer not to publish
the letter, because it is nothing but a long
tirade against the Justices for believing

the Hook Goons unfit to hold a licence.
We believe the same, and the present
letter adduces nothing in refutation. Dis-
graceful things did occur in connection
with the Grand Hotel while the Hook
Goons had it, and we entirely approve
of the Justices' action in refusing to
grant them the licence again. The
only complaint we make against the
Justices is that, when they have an op-
portunity to put the licence in the
hands of a thoroughly deserving man
who moreover has been putting his hard-
earned savings into the business on the
strength of police assurances that there
would be no opposition to his application,
they reject him. But we have nothing to
say in defence of the Hook Goons; the
Colony can well dispense with such people,
and there are other licence-holders in
Hongkong who could be refused a renewal
of licence without loss to the Colony.
What we say is that respectable men of
the class of Mr. HARKER should be en-
couraged, while all licensed publicans whose
premises (with or without the knowledge
of the licensees) acquire such an evil name
as the Grand Hotel, should be shown little
mercy. We do not say it was the Hook
Goons' fault; perhaps it was their misfor-
tune simply, but the "Grand" did earn a
most undesirable notoriety, and the
licensee was responsible.

REUTERS'S MESSAGE.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.
LONDON, April 13th.

It is believed that the report of the Senate
Committee on Foreign Relations in favour of
declaring the independence of Cuba, demanding
that the Spanish quit the island, and testroing
the President to employ all the forces of the
country to execute these resolutions.
The Cuban insurgents refuse to accept an
Armistice.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

During the 24 hours up to noon, 13th April,
12 new cases and 11 deaths from plague were
reported, making the total since 1st January
(103 days) 399 cases and 350 deaths.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Our report of to-day's Sanitary Board meeting
is unavoidably held over.

BROWN: "What makes your nose so red,
Robinson?"
Robinson: "It glows with pride, sir, at not
picking itself into other people's business."

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Netherlove Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following donations to the
funds of the Hospitals:—
Collected at Kowloon Dockyard Evening
Service, 10th inst., per Rev. Mr. Gace.....\$15

Mrs. Intrade: "Where is your father?"
Robertson: "He is at our shop, waiting his
edition of Society as I have found it."
Mrs. Intrade: "What? A book?"
Sons: "Yes, a ledger, full of unpaid and
and one lecture debts."

CARL HERTZ performs at the Canton Club
Theatre to-night and returns here on Saturday,
to give his farewell performance at the Theatre
Royal, at reduced prices, namely—dress circle
\$2, stalls \$1, and pit 50 cents. This should
attract a full house; besides, his new programme
is more marvellous than the previous ones.

THE Band of the R.O.L. Regiment will play
the following programme at the Officers' Mess
to-morrow, commencing at 8 p.m.:—
Overture "The Stars and Stripes"
Selection "The Stars and Stripes"
Selection "The Stars and Stripes"
Selection "The Stars and Stripes"
Selection "The Stars and Stripes"
Selection "The Stars and Stripes"
Selection "The Stars and Stripes"
Selection "The Stars and Stripes"
Selection "The Stars and Stripes"
Selection "The Stars and Stripes"

THE members of the Staff Sergeants' Mess held
a very pleasant picnic on Easter Monday. There
were about 60 people on board the launch, in-
cluding the members' wives and children. The
vessel was taken to the mouth of the Canton
river and an enjoyable time was spent. Ser-
geants Mellows and Mills were responsible for
the arrangements and the picnic passed off very
satisfactorily.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising
columns, the management of the Peak Hotel
announces that "Cragleburn" is to be opened on
June 1st next as "an extension of their present
establishment." "Cragleburn," as many of our
readers will remember, was originally built for
a hotel and will be eminently suited to the new
purpose to which it is to be put and will form a
welcome addition to the hotel accommodation
at the Peak, which, since the purchase of the
Mount Austin Hotel by the military authorities,
has been anything but adequate to the needs of
the colony. The Peak Hotel has already gained
a high reputation under the present management
so there can be little doubt of the new venture
proving a success.

A YAMKEE bluejacket named Horn, belonging
to the Olympia caused a considerable "rumpus"
in Queen's Road the night before last. The
man had broken his leave by 6 days and P. C.
McSweeney spotted him. Mac found he had
blown off more than he could chew as about a
dozen of Horn's comrades came to the rescue.
P. C. Smith 35 happened along but he and
Mac were being badly handled, the latter having
a front tooth broken off and his whistle
chain dislocated. Just at the critical time, when
the "cops" were going to be transformed into
foot balls, Chief Detective Pansen came on the
scene. He is a little man but very game and
he got the crowd back in line. Horn was
arrested and taken aboard his ship, where it
required nearly a whole sergeant's guard of
marines to keep him in order. The offender has
the name of being a U. S. Navy middleweight
and he was wearing a Boston cap-tibbon at the
time. To give the H. K. Police their due they
are not blunders when it comes to a real good
up and down tussle with rowdy bluejackets.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE IN CHINA.

CHAPTER I.

[Specially written for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

That the steady and continuous advance of
Russia in China, as shown by her occupation of
Port Arthur with China's consent and virtual
occupation of Manchuria without it, constitutes
a very serious menace to British interests in the
Far East and above all, to our trade and com-
merce, is a fact which is now very generally
recognized; though our countrymen at home,
unfortunately, were for many years indifferent
to all that went on there and shut their ears to
the warnings of those who were alive to the
danger and would have aroused them to the
knowledge of what was threatening our com-
mercial and political supremacy in China.

For many years both political parties were
too much occupied with striving for their own
world party interests, to take more than a very
perfunctory interest in Imperial politics proper;
and such questions as Home Rule, Lord Volo,
One Man One Vote, and other such lads were
of absorbing interest to the great mass of the
populace.

It is a matter of much satisfaction to Engli-
men who live abroad, that a great change has
come over their home-staying countrymen of
recent years, but it is impossible to put back the
clock of time and to now take advantage of
neglected opportunities. Chances of which we
might have availed ourselves ten years, or even
five years ago, in China, have now passed, and
for ever, beyond recall. The situation has
entirely changed and while England, like the
foolish virgins, slumbered and slept, other
nations were awake and have to a certain extent
utilized the opportunities which she was,
under the guidance of weak and incapable
leaders, too foolish or too indifferent to grasp on
her own account.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

SPEECH BY THE GENERAL.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps had its an-
nual inspection parade this afternoon, before
Major-General Wilson Black, C.B., on the
Parade Ground, Queen's Road. There was a
fairly good muster, eight machine guns and six
field guns, under the command of Major Sir
John Carrington. The Corps marched into the
field headed by its own band, before a very
large crowd of spectators, who were greatly
impressed by the fine appearance of the men,
and cheered warmly.

After various evolutions, lasting about an
hour, the men were brought up in close order
and addressed by General Black. His Excellency
said:—

Major Carrington, officers and men of the
Hongkong Volunteer Corps, I might praise you
for the good display you have made to-day, but
I must not say too much, for it might not be
discreet. This is the beginning of the military
year, and every man must make a firm
resolve to do better in the ensuing twelve
months than in the past. It is impossible to
do otherwise than praise the Citizen Soldiers of
the British Empire, who come forward to do
their duty and defend their country, going
through a course of training at considerable
personal inconvenience and some expense. It
does not do for a General to praise his soldiers
too much; in fact, it is his duty to point out
principally whatever there may be to blame.
But if he has to blame where occasion
arises, he must also say a word or two on
the other side when justified, and I must
say that I have found much to praise in the
Hongkong Volunteers, not only in course of
my inspection to-day, but while watching their
doings in the past, ever since I have
been in the Colony. They seem to know
their business very well. It is a soldier's
business to use his weapons so as to disable
his enemy. Drill is the best method of bring-
ing the use of weapons to a condition of efficiency,
whether they be rifles, field guns, machine guns
or any other kind of weapons. Here in Hong-
kong, on these steep hillsides, there is no place
to manoeuvre artillery or bodies of troops; the
only level place for drill-marches is the Happy
Valley, and for everyday drill we have to use
this ground, which is far from level. But in
actual war service there would be no level
ground work in Hongkong, and the guns would
just have to get into position as best they
might, singly or otherwise as the case
may be, and do the best they could with-
out having any scope for the same manoeuvres as
would be needed in a more open country. So drill
is not of such vital importance here, provided
the men are efficient in the use of their weapons.
I noticed one or two little mistakes, but con-
sidering the circumstances of Hongkong I think
the drill was quite sufficiently good. The men
turned out well; I like their look of health
and cleanliness and smartness on parade. One little
fault, by the way, I may mention—it is better
for a Commandant to give orders to always
give a warning word before he calls: on the
order itself, and then the men are bet-
ter able to catch what he says. I noticed
one or two cases where the order was not
heard right because it was given without a
preliminary word to prepare the men. One
point which I cannot help noticing is that there
are a good many of the Corps absent. On the
day of the annual inspection, all should try to
attend, though I know it is not in every case
possible. There is also one fault not confined
to the Hongkong Volunteers however—there are
too few of you! There ought to be a much
larger number! Now, I don't blame the men
who abstain from joining, so much as I blame
the War Office—for giving them the blame.

We greatly regret that our reporter could not
have the remainder of His Excellency's speech,
except the concluding sentence to the effect that
the Volunteers did very much better at this
year's inspection parade than last year.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Club Race No. 12, 13th April, 1898.

Courtesy, 13 miles.

Kowloon Rock, Channel Rocks, Meyer's east
bay, Kowloon Rock, Channel Rocks, all
starboard.

A. GARDNER,
Hon. Secretary.
R. H. K. Y. C.

HE CC WITH HIS LI.

Black is a farmer who is very
Enough to take his
And study Nature with his li.
And think of what he cc.
He hears the chatter of the li
As they each other it,
And sees that when a true dkk
It makes a home for his.

A yoke of oxen he will use,
With many hays and grass,
And their mistakes he will see
When ploughing for his li.
He little boys, but much he sells,
And therefore, little cc
And when he has his sell by spells
He also sells his hays.

It is not yet ten years since Lord Charles
Bernard, backed by the "Times," the "Pall
Mall Gazette," and other patriotic newspapers,
forced the Government of the day to spend \$2
millions sterling on strengthening the navy,
which was then in a perilous state, as a result
of which we got 70 new and powerful ships after
the Government had declared that if they had
more money for the navy they would not know
what to do with it! It is less than five years
ago that a new agitation was started for still
further strengthening our navy, as a consequence
of which, a Radical Government was compelled,
by the pressure of public opinion, to set aside a
rather large sum which has given us the splen-
did new battleships of the "Mantic" class
which have now all been completed. The
"Navy League," which is not even four
years old, has since then, with the aid of the
Press, done splendid service in impressing upon
the mass of the populace, the vital importance
to a scattered empire like ours of being supreme
at sea, with the result that we need no longer
whisper humble apologies, but are able to speak
boldly to our enemies and rivals, to perpetually
cry "Hands off" to any Power or probable com-
bination of Powers, which attempts, by force or
fraud, to deprive us of our being supreme at sea.
This is shown by the growing irritation of our
people at every fresh intimation of our
defection and no act of the present Government
has been so popular as the prompt commissioning
of the "Special Service Squadron" in response
to the German Emperor's telegram to
President Kider. We are convinced, also,
that nothing has done so much to the un-
doubted unpopularity of the same Govern-
ment, as Lord Salisbury's fatal weakness
for making what he calls "graceful conces-
sions," but which we should prefer to call
"disgraceful surrenders" to the various demands
of France, Russia and Germany of late years
and more especially to the first-named Power.
It may be objected that all this has very little
to do with the aggression of the various Powers,
and particularly Russia, in China at the present
day. If our readers will have a little patience,
however, they will see that this introduction
merely leads up to the consideration of how
Russia has thus been enabled to so gravely
impair our interests therein and how those im-
perilled interests may best be defended in the
future.

At the conclusion of the China-Japan War,
England was asked to join Russia, France and
Germany in re-ratifying the Japanese demands,
which were undoubtedly exorbitant. Our
statesmen, however, for reasons which seemed
to them good or because they were too indifferent
to the course of events in the Far East, and too
much occupied with endeavouring to keep their
own share of the spoils and first and foremost
refused England's correlative and thereby made
the three above-mentioned Powers stronger
of our aims and objects to that quarter, with the
result that they forced Japan, by threats of
armed intervention, to relinquish a large portion
of the spoil, which they have since calmly pro-
ceeded to appropriate amongst themselves,
endeavouring to soothe England while by
fair words and specious promises.

We maintain that this incident was a fatal
mistake and that to have joined, to a great
extent, the great decline in our prestige in the
Far East and the present very grave condition
of affairs there, which threatens to involve us,
and with us, the whole of the Great Powers of Europe,
in a universal war which will probably ruin
more than one Power and the consequences
of which to ourselves, not the wisest amongst us
would venture to forecast.

It may be objected that Lord Rosebery's in-
action on that occasion, though it gave further
offence to those Powers which were already
unfriendly against our country, was a wise
and prudent one. This statement we do not
much, and even granting that it is true, we fail
to see how British interests are advanced thereby.
We believe that if Lord Rosebery had joined the
other three Powers, he would not only have
calmed their suspicions, but would have done
Japan infinitely more service by joining the
combination against her than by remaining out-
side it. (We do not endorse our contributor's
view—E. H. K.)

In the first place, it would have made the odds
against Japan simply overwhelming and there-
fore there could be no faint shadow of shame
to her declining to co-operate against such tremen-
dous odds, whereas she thought, by our standing
outside the coalition, that we intended to inter-
vene on her behalf and was proportionately irrita-
ted when she discovered that we had no such
intention. It, also, we had joined that strange
Triple Alliance, we should have been enabled to
secure for most favourable terms for Japan than
were conceded by France, Russia, and Germany.
The weakness of the Japanese and their bitter
resentment at being deprived of so much that
they might have justly claimed as the reward of
success, is perfectly natural and if we had joined
the ranks of those whom she considered as her
enemies, there is no doubt that she would also
have been irritated against us; but we maintain
that that irritation would only have been tem-
porary and that the conference to settle the terms
of peace, she would have found that we were
actually her friends, although in the camp of
those

Germany would have had no cause for suspicion as to our ulterior aims while we were acting loyally in combination with them and in case of any future conflict with either or all of the three Powers for supremacy in the Far East, we should have been just as assured of Japanese support as we are now, for we should be fighting as much in defence of her interests as of our own. In a future article we will discuss the various alternatives before England now and what is, in our opinion, the wisest policy to pursue at the present juncture.

VASCO DA GAMA.

LECTURE BY MR. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C.

The Chamber of Commerce Room at the City Hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen last evening when Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., under the auspices of the Odd Volumes Society, delivered a lecture on "Vasco da Gama," the celebrated Portuguese Navigator. Commodore Holland, R.N., A.D.C., presided and the audience included all the leading Portuguese residents of the Colony, including Senhor Romano, the Portuguese Consul-General.

Commodore Holland, in opening the proceedings, said they all knew the lecturer so well that it was not necessary for him to say much in the way of introduction. To all living here in the East the subject of the discovery of the sea route to India was sure to prove most interesting. (Applause.)

Mr. Francis, who had a very cordial reception, in opening said the subject of his lecture was the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1498, an event which the Portuguese race and nation, our friends and allies were celebrating this year. On the 20th May there was to be a celebration extending over a week. Here in Hongkong at the request of the Portuguese Government the members of the Club Lusitano would celebrate the event by a concert, a ball and an inauguration at the Club Lusitano of a bust of Vasco da Gama. It was quite recently that this centenary became of great interest, not merely to Portugal, from which Vasco da Gama sprang, but to the whole world. His was one of the great discoveries in history. Four of these events occurred at the close of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries: there was the discovery of America by Columbus, the first rounding of the Cape, the completion of the voyage from Lisbon to Calicut and, a few years later, the discovery of the sea route from the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific.

These great events, all within a few years, effected a great alteration not merely in the matter of trade with Europe but they almost made a complete revolution in the balance of power. As Lord Bacon had said "Whoever has the trade has the wealth and whoever has the wealth possesses the power." Trade between the West, wherever it was for the moment, and the East had always been an object of great desire and exercised the thoughts of those who sought to be able to obtain possession of it. They found that the trade with the East was practically in possession of the Arabs on the Atlantic side and of the Phoenicians on the European side. The wealth of India, the silks of China, the spices of the Far East all passed into Europe by coasting vessels, sailing along the shores of India and Persia and by the fleets of Palmyra and Siden. From these it was carried to the shores of the Mediterranean; there was the discovery of America by Columbus, the first rounding of the Cape, the completion of the voyage from Lisbon to Calicut and, a few years later, the discovery of the sea route from the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific.

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most of Portugal the greatest friendship has always existed with England. In the time of Edward I., II. and III., the treaty of Windsor was observed and other successive sovereigns kept closely to the treaty of friendship between the London and Portuguese monarchs. King John I. of Portugal married Philippa, daughter of John O'Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and for 100 years after the Kingdom of Portugal enjoyed the greatest prosperity. Portugal was most admirably situated for trade and commerce beyond these; there were numerous ports along the coast that were frequented by trading craft and the people were hardy, accustomed to fighting in field and siege and to enterprises, and, shut out as the other European nations were, were better fitted to take up the matter of obtaining new means of peopling commerce and research and of adventure on the sea. One of the most famous of the names of that time was that of Prince Henry, a clever navigator and son of King John of Portugal and Philippa, daughter of John O'Gaunt. The prince was a learned man for those days and had travelled in east and west and he had devoted himself to the study of navigation and trade. He withdrew for some years from the court and established himself on the extreme south-west point of Europe. He also sent out small expeditions along the coast of Africa, searching for new countries and new routes. In 1482, Madeira was discovered and in 1483, the Azores in the Atlantic. In 1492, Cape Verde Islands were discovered and in 1498, Prince Henry died. Then the crown was won by Spain and a lull in the matter of discovery by sea. Prince Henry had been a close student of the voyages of Marco Polo and it was fairly well indicated that Africa could be rounded. Some portions of the coast were traced and in 1482 a successful voyage was made as far as Sierra Leone and there was a condition made that those allowed the trading monopoly there should explore the coast. Later on the Congo was reached. King John II. then sent another expedition to find the Kingdom of Prester John which is practically the Kingdom of Abyssinia and to find out all they could of the people and trade of the East. An expedition sent out under Bartholomew Diaz in 1486 succeeded in rounding the Cape. Diaz had proved south in ships of 50 tons burthen and rounded the Cape without sighting land and on returning he sighted the land. He called it the Cape of Storms on account of the bad weather he experienced but King John re-christened it the Cape of Good Hope. In 1498 Columbus discovered America but he had studied in Lisbon and it was there among Portuguese navigators that he gained the information which led him to conclude that by travelling to the westward land would be discovered. He believed it would be the other side of Asia he would meet with, his information was that of the Portuguese navigators among whom he had been trained and though he offered his services to Portugal to seek out new lands to the westward, they were rejected, so he offered himself to Spain. Columbus owed much to Portugal and to Portuguese sailors. There was a delay after Diaz's rounding the Cape for nearly 10 years. King John did not live to see the discovery of the sea route to India, but it was completed under his successor Manuel, by Vasco da Gama, a brave and adventurous son of Portugal, who was appointed to the command of an expedition. His father had been for years Controller of the Royal household. He set sail in March, June or July, and ultimately landed in Calicut. The best opinions as to the date of his sailing give the month as March, but there are even disputes as to the number of the ships, the number of the crew, the number of the cargo. According to one statement one was of 120 tons and the others of 200 to 300 tons. According to the latest published statement one was the St. Gabriel, 120 tons, another the St. Raphael, 100 tons and the third of 50 tons, they were vessels of a couple of masts square-rigged, with a sprit sail forward and a jigger aft. The last authentic statement gives the number of men as 165 in all. They first headed for the Cape which da Gama was tried to round. The had very tempestuous weather and it was only by the greatest patience and determination that he was able to persuade his sailors to essay to round the Cape the third time. He succeeded and, after severe storms in which one ship was lost, he reached Mozambique, Mollato and Sofala where there were regular Mohammedan Governments with considerable trade with India and the East. The expedition reached Calicut on March 20, 1498 and visited other ports, among them that now known as Goa, trading extensively with the people and learning much as to trade routes, etc. He and his crew were treated with the greatest courtesy and the value of the valuable and extensive trade with the East was in the hands of the Mohammedans. The trade with the East seemed to centre in Calicut. The lecturer then told how the navigator returned in November 1498 after successfully completing the work Bartholomew de Diaz had so successfully opened—the discovery of a sea route to India. After paying all the expenses of the voyage Vasco da Gama brought in a return of more than 60 times the amount of the enterprise. Da Gama's second expedition was made in 1500 and he sailed with 150 men and had instructions to establish factories and stations in India and to leave bodies of men at the various places. The lecturer then proceeded to trace in graphic language the work of P. Almeida and the great Albuquerque and then he showed how Spain took control of Portugal; and the Dutch, English, and Spanish vessels appeared in the Indian Seas at the end of the 16th century. References were made to the establishments in the Moluccas being threatened with destruction by the Dutch from their capture on the Westward to "spoil the Egyptians" was alluded to. The enterprise was almost impossible and it did not succeed. Mr. Francis then brought his audience up to the time when Spain had predominance in Portugal and said that up to the time of that connection the whole of the trade of the East was in the hands of the Portuguese and the people in the North of Europe made all their purchases in Lisbon. When Spain absorbed Portugal she was involved in war with Holland and England and these countries then directed their forces against Portugal and Portuguese commerce. The result of this was that Portugal was never able to recover her position. Her possessions were left without men without money, without Government, her settlements fell away and first the Dutch and then the English took the trade bit by bit into their own hands. Before the end of another hundred years her possessions had come to an end. But the glory of Portugal was not lost. Portugal and the Portuguese sailors and their banners the banners of pride and romance. The lecturer finished with a glowing tribute to da Gama, who, he said, while not performing a feat so noteworthy as that of Columbus or Diaz, had opened a sea route to commerce which has placed Great Britain in the position she now holds. (Applause.)

Commodore Holland, in opening the proceedings, said they all knew the lecturer so well that it was not necessary for him to say much in the way of introduction. To all living here in the East the subject of the discovery of the sea route to India was sure to prove most interesting. (Applause.)

Mr. Francis, who had a very cordial reception, in opening said the subject of his lecture was the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1498, an event which the Portuguese race and nation, our friends and allies were celebrating this year. On the 20th May there was to be a celebration extending over a week. Here in Hongkong at the request of the Portuguese Government the members of the Club Lusitano would celebrate the event by a concert, a ball and an inauguration at the Club Lusitano of a bust of Vasco da Gama. It was quite recently that this centenary became of great interest, not merely to Portugal, from which Vasco da Gama sprang, but to the whole world. His was one of the great discoveries in history. Four of these events occurred at the close of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries: there was the discovery of America by Columbus, the first rounding of the Cape, the completion of the voyage from Lisbon to Calicut and, a few years later, the discovery of the sea route from the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific.

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H.M.S. "IMMORTALITE" STAR MINSTRELS.

An excellent entertainment was given in the Kowloon Dock recreation room last night by the "Star Minstrels" of H.M.S. "Immortalite" in presence of a very large audience, far larger than the room could accommodate, and a good many people listened outside. The Minstrels were excellently got-up, in fact, in a more elaborate and the most improved stage was appropriately decorated. In front of the "centre man," Mr. Harman, was a fine large illuminated star. The "Immortalite" band attended, and played excellently, as it usually does; and an admirable violin solo and an equally well rendered cornet solo were contributed by members of the band. The chorography was not lacking in variety, and showed plenty of "go," but would be improved by a little more practice in part-singing; some of the choruses sounded as if sung in unison instead of being harmonized. The solo singing was excellent, and the quips and cranks of Mr. Tambo and Mr. Bones were full of life and fun. We hope the "Immortalite" Star Minstrels will stay in Hongkong long enough to appear again.

CATTLE DISEASE IN KWANGTUNG.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANTON, April 13th. The Acting Secretary of the Sanitary Board has informed me that "the disease exists at the present time at Macao, Canton and along the delta of the West River, but that every possible precaution is being taken by the officers of the Sanitary Board to prevent the importation of infected meat into the markets of this colony." I'm glad to hear precautions are now being taken to prevent infected meat getting into the markets of the colony. In view, however, of the fact that the published health column report from my pen weeks ago under the headline "Cattle Disease in Kwangtung," wherein I stated clearly that cattle were then dying in great numbers in the Delta, near Whampoa and about Canton, and that there had been heavy mortality for some time past, it was interesting to know why Mr. Whitehead so aptly terms "the emaciated remnant of the Sanitary Board" has only now set about doing this important duty.

It is a fact too, and I regret to have to report the fact—that the "disease" has spread to several herds of fine cows in Mr. Lindberg's dairy in the Shamsham. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Lindberg who is a careful, conscientious, and painstaking man. He has taken great pains to develop the dairy, has turned in good dividends to the shareholders and the trouble is certainly due to no lack of care and attention on his part. I wish him a happy issue out of his difficulties and believe he will pull through all right.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship Sir W. W. Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

Thursday, April 14th.

HARDON v. BELLIOS.

This was a claim made by Elias Aaron Hardon against the Hon. E. R. Bellios regarding shares standing in plaintiff's name; the plaintiff claimed from the defendant certain sums paid by him as calls on these shares after the shares had been actually transferred to the defendant; but the transfer had not been registered.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Branton) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. J. Hastings) appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff was put in the box and bore out the statements of Mr. Francis as to the terms in question. After getting the summons from the bank for non-payment of calls on the shares in his name he wrote to Mr. Bellios, suggesting that he should pay the call and transfer the shares out of his name. Mr. Moses, a clerk of Mr. Bellios, wrote in reply saying that he could not undertake to get the shares out of plaintiff's name and he further said, the shares were not his (Mr. Bellios) as he could easily prove and if plaintiff had insisted on the transfer at the proper time he would not have had to offer any payment. The fact was plaintiff had not demanded that the shares should be transferred to the defendant until some time after he had got an order from Bellios & Co. for \$375.00 in payment of the amount claimed and the summons was not executed. A receipt was received from Johnson, Stokes and Master and plaintiff sent it on to defendant. A notice was received from the bank in June to pay the last instalment of \$5.00 on the call then due. He wrote defendant to pay the amount—£12 10s. 1d. and it was done. Afterwards Johnson Stokes and Master were consulted and he told them to write for him saying that the shares in question should be transferred. Defendant replied that the shares in question were lodged with his firm by Messrs. Coxon and as they were absent from the colony they could not be transferred out of Hardon's name. The letter continued that in July, 1895, a letter from the company's liquidator had been forwarded at the request of the contributors to the liquidator, and on Bellios & Co. receiving it they replied that they had nothing to do with the notice as the business was theirs and not that of the firm. Witness then being threatened with proceedings against Bellios & Co. telling them that he had received a writ for \$375.00, and saying he was well aware that these shares were his property and that he had applied for the dividend in March 1895, at the holder of the shares. Plaintiff said he never had any beneficial interest in the shares. Defendant said he did not receive the shares from plaintiff and that they were deposited with him by another party as security for a debt. Defendant further said that he did not know plaintiff in the matter judgment was ultimately given against plaintiff for \$375 and costs and these proceedings were the outcome.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robinson—He could not say if that judgment had been satisfied or not. He had not paid the sum and he never had any beneficial interest in the shares. When he first was registered he made no enquiry as to whether any person was being threatened with proceedings against Bellios & Co. telling them that he had received a writ for \$375.00, and saying he was well aware that these shares were his property and that he had applied for the dividend in March 1895, at the holder of the shares. Plaintiff said he never had any beneficial interest in the shares. Defendant said he did not receive the shares from plaintiff and that they were deposited with him by another party as security for a debt. Defendant further said that he did not know plaintiff in the matter judgment was ultimately given against plaintiff for \$375 and costs and these proceedings were the outcome.

Witness put his name on the transfer on April 2nd or 3rd. He did not then know to whom the transfer in blank was to be given. He knew that the shares were with defendant when he got the application for the dividend. He did not know who the purchaser was before that. In answer to the Chief Justice witness said Benjamin and Kelly had helped him in this matter. He left their employ in 1893 and a few months after went to Sarsion & Co.

Harold Baxter, previously an accountant of the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits gave evidence as to the new issue of shares by the bank in 1897 and he recognised the provisional certificate as that issued in respect of 50 of the shares in question. Witness also recognised other documents in connection with the shares. The case was adjourned till to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

NOT AND A.

CALENDAR.

APRIL.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer 29.958
Thermometer 69.7
Humidity 86.0
Rainfall 7.53

TO-DAY.

Barometer 30.14
Thermometer 73
Humidity 43
Rainfall 58

TO-DAY.

Thursday, 14th April, 1898.
Chinese—24th of 3rd moon of 24th year of Kwong-sai.

Jewish—23rd Nisan, 5658.
Mohammedan—23rd Dulhadda, 1315.
Sun—Rises 6hr. 15min.
Sets 6hr. 15min.
High water—Morning 6hr. 33min.
Afternoon 6hr. 33min.
Low water—Morning 10hr. 50min.
Afternoon 10hr. 50min.

1842—Yih-shang, Lung-wan, and Kiyung arrived at Canton to command the Chinese troops.

1847—Princess Beatrice born.

1865—Assassination of President Lincoln.

1868—Loss of the S.S. *Hafslund*.

1866—Armed gang robbery at Wanchai.

1897—Suicide of Mr. Geo. Hubbard.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 15th April, 1898.

Chinese—25th of 3rd moon of 24th year of Kwong-sai.

Jewish—24th Nisan, 5658.
Mohammedan—24th Dulhadda, 1315.
Sun—Rises 6hr. 15min.
Sets 6hr. 15min.
High water—Morning 6hr. 33min.
Afternoon 6hr. 33min.
Low water—Morning 10hr. 50min.
Afternoon 10hr. 50min.

1852—St. Francis Xavier left Goa for China.

1888—Tamehow Co.'s smelting works at Tai-yu-shan first opened.

1895—Police arranged between Japan and China.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

English (Coromandel) 16th inst.
Canadian (Empress of India) 19th inst.
American (China) 20th inst.
Australian (China) 20th inst.
Indian (Lightning) 20th inst.
Australian (Ond Maru) 22nd inst.
American (Baltic) 29th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m. yesterday, the 13th, and left again at midnight for Nagasaki.

The Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the Company's steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, the 13th inst.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.) that the "Shire" line steamer *Marion*, from Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port last night, the 13th, and is due here on or about the 19th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.
Idora Port steamer, from Manila.
Troyas " " Batom.
Procto " " Kobe.
Trelita " " Trelita.
Hollan " " Pakhoi.
Elphinstone " " Saigon.
Nanyang " " Shanghai.
Choyang " " Shanghai.
Isdon " " Bangkok.
Wongkok ship, New York.
Tom O'Shanter ship, New York.

Aggregating 15,571 tons register.

DEPARTURES.
Fong-yang steamer, for Yokohama.
Dong-yang " " Kobe.
Hyogo " " Bangkok.
Fong-yang " " Pakhoi.
Kong-yang " " Saigon.
Dong-yang " " Shanghai.
Fong-yang " " Shanghai.
Wongkok " " Bangkok.

Aggregating 9,965 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Dunman at Kowloon Dock.
Dischard (H.L.G.M.S.) " " "
K. Augusta (H.L.G.M.S.) " " "
Chyloda " " "
Hollita " " "
Coffin " " Cosmopolitan " "
Chowlat " " "

ARRIVALS. from Agents.
Apr. 12 Hainan Amoy, M. & Co.
12 Choyang Hongkong, M. & Co.
12 Nanyang Amoy, M. & Co.
12 Thalo Hongkong, M. & Co.
12 Tachong Hongkong, M. & Co.

DEPARTURES. for Agents.
Apr. 12 Hainan Hongkong, M. & Co.
12 Choyang Hongkong, M. & Co.
12 Nanyang Amoy, M. & Co.
12 Thalo Amoy, M. & Co.
12 Tachong Amoy, M. & Co.

IN PORT—Tachong.

PAKED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—1st March—St. Andrew, 4th March—Kachin, Kachin, 8th March—Thalo, 19th March—Glanvill, Glenyell, Sargood, April, Croydon, Effel Tower, Ill, Warrington Hall, 18th March—Bullmouth, Canton, Marlowhill, Adria, Indus, 22nd March—Ulysses, Bellona, Nedid Nyansa, St. Nidan, Trolidale, 23th March—Chingwo, Pyrrhus, Tantalus, Laos, Yrenham, 29th March—Bentlowers, Glenagh, Flinthill, Morvorn, Glam.

HOMEWARD—8th March—Yarra, Port Adelaide, 11th March—Hector, Santa, 15th March—Darmstadt, 22nd March—Shanghai, 23th March—Tachong, 29th March—Pliny, 31st March—Dunlop, Japan.

THE POKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The thirty-sixth half-yearly statement of the liabilities and assets of this Bank up to December 31st, 1897, shows that the gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including ¥251,303 brought forward from last account, amount to ¥2,747,814 of which ¥2,440,747 have been deducted for current expenses, interest on deposits, &c., leaving a balance of ¥307,067 out of which ¥51,337 have been written off for officers' remuneration. The Directors now propose that ¥250,000 be added to the reserve fund, increasing it to ¥2,691,000 ¥250,000 to the reserve for equalization of dividends, thus increasing to ¥2,941,000 and ¥50,000 be set aside for the contemplated new building. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent, per annum, which will absorb ¥250,000 on the old shares, and ¥250,750 on the new shares, making a total of ¥500,750. The balance, ¥246,317 will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is especially adapted to all conditions where the tissues are wasting away from inability to digest and assimilate ordinary food. The combined virtues of the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites produce a marked effect in such cases. They restore the wasted tissues, create an appetite, make new blood, heal the inflammation of the throat and lungs, and increase the flesh. In short they form the most complete food and medicine that can be given the invalid. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Waldes & Co., Hongkong.—(Advt.)

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES.—
No. 2 RIFON TERRACE.
BAHAR LODGE—AT THE PEAK.
FLOORS IN STANTON AND ELGIN STREETS.
COAL GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1898. [12]

TO LET.
TH

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MATSUYAMA MARU.....	Kobe and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 15th April, at 4 P.M.
MIKE MARU.....	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE (Transhipping cargo for Java Ports), and COLOMBO.	TUESDAY, 19th April, at Noon.
SANUKI MARU.....	YOKOHAMA (DIRECT)	WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at 4 P.M.
*OMI MARU.....	NAGASAKI, Kobe, & YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 25th April, at 4 P.M.
TAMBA MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE (Transhipping cargo for Java Ports), PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	THURSDAY, 28th April, at 4 P.M.
YAMASHIRO MARU.....	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE.	FRIDAY, 29th April, at 4 P.M.

*Connecting at KOBE with S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" sailing thence on 7th May for SEATTLE, U.S.A.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1898.

Dr. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE

patented
"LION BRAND."
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)
SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.
Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 percent. solution possesses similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.
It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FOR STEAMSHIP

"DORIC."
THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1898.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CANDIA."
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, S.S. "Canara."
From Madras, S.S. "Lodiana."
Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godowns Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1898.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"SARPEDON."
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Crates and/or landed at the Godowns of the Underwriters; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Crates or Godown on and after the 14th inst.
Goods undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 22nd instant.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1898.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, TWILLERS, SILVER SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for London Admiralty Watches awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Gold Medal and Silver Medal.
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
Nos. 14 & 15, Queen's Road Central.

Dr. OVERLACH'S
MIGRAININE

(ANTIPYRINE—CAFFEINE—CITRATE)

(1) Excellent results in the severest cases of migraine, as well as in headache arising from alcohol, nicotine and morphia poisoning, neuritis, influenza, grippe, etc.
(2) The best antipyretic, even in threatened collapse, because the caffeine of Migraïne acts simultaneously as an analgesic.
Use only DR. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE, "Lion Brand," and always prescribe "MIGRAININE HOECHST."

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains, given once or twice daily in powder or in solution.
Sole Manufacturers:—
FARHWERKE VORM. MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOECHST O. M.
Literature of the above Preparations supplied gratis at request to medical men.

TO THE DEAF!
A RICH LADY cured of her deafness and noises in the Head by Dr. NICHOLSON'S Artificial Ear Drums sent £1000 to his Institute so that Deaf Persons who have not the means to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply by letter to—C. G. BRIGHT, Secretary, 54, Bow Lane London, E.C.

THE
GENERAL CATALOGUE
AND
BUYERS' GUIDE
ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
Chicago, U. S. A.
IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD
It has more than 1000 illustrations, about 4000 quotations of prices, weights & measures, and contains over 100 pages of everything you want or need in the line of household goods, clothing, etc. in a position to buy from us. In fact, if you are a housewife, a business man, or a student, you will find this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide a most valuable and useful book. It will save you a great deal of time and trouble, and will enable you to buy exactly what you want at the lowest possible price. It is a book that every household should have, and every business man should keep on his shelves. It is a book that will be of great service to you in all your buying.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

Hotels.

I SAY! HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD.

THE OLD MAN'S ON DECK AGAIN

AT THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS TARIFF?

BREAKFAST	\$ 0.55
TIPPIN	0.75
DINNER	1.00
3 MEALS DAILY (Monthly Rate)	40.00
1 TIPPIN	15.00
1 DINNER	20.00
TIPPIN & DINNER	30.00
BREAKFAST & TIPPIN	25.00
BREAKFAST & DINNER	25.00

BEST OF VIANDS SERVED IN THE BEST OF STYLES.

J. Z. GOODCHILD,
Manager.WINDSOR HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.
Passenger Elevator from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.
Favorable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.
BILLIARDS.
P. BOHM,
Proprietor & Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1898.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."
Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KURACHI, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, VENICE, FIUME, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, ADRIATIC, and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GILSA."
Captain L. Breich, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M.
Silk and Valuable will be transhipped at Bombay on steamer of the accelerated line.
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE."
Captain A. Mills, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1898.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION."
Captain Branch, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1898.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENSEIL."
Captain Jones, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1898.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"AFRIDI."
Captain Golding, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1898.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CLAVERHILL."
will be despatched as above on or about the 19th instant.
To be followed by S.S. "MERIONETHSHIRE" on or about 3rd May.
S.S. "QUEEN MARGARET" on or about 17th May.
S.S. "ST. NINIAN" on or about 31st May.
S.S. "CRATGEARN" on or about 14th June.
For Freight, &c., apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1898.

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"LENNOX."
will be despatched as above on or about 26th April.
S.S. "ENERGIA"